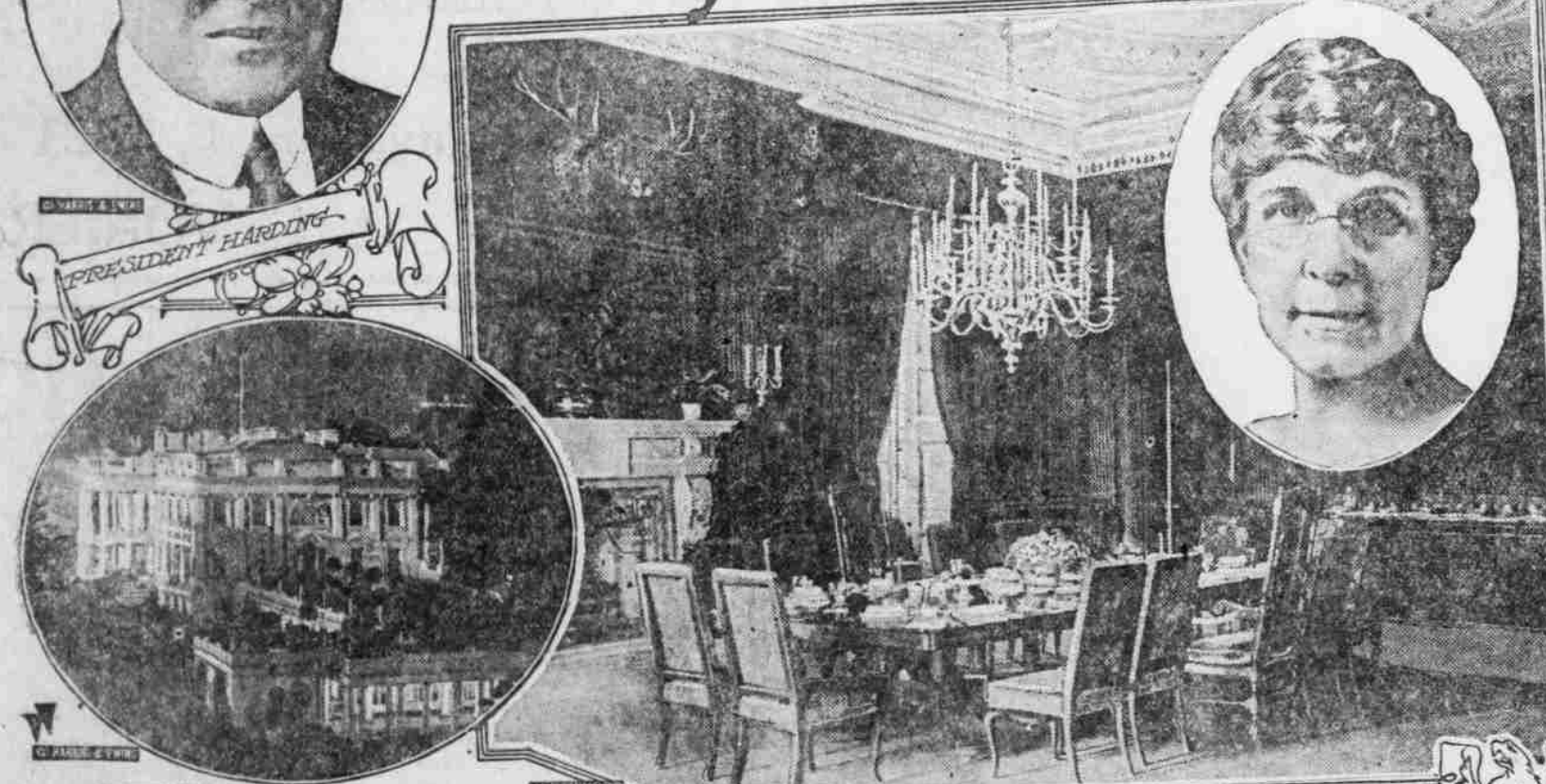


Social Life at the Capital of Jane Drew



WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON—Washington socially stands singular. This does not mean that in the ordinary interchanges of social amenities the capital city is different from other cities of the land, but in the structural aspect and in the method and manner of the doings of its society or rather societies, Washington is unquestionably a city apart.

The fact that this city is the capital of a great country and that here the chief officials of that country dwell, coupled with the farther fact of the presence of a large foreign official element, accounts for the singularity of Washington in its social life.

There are seven distinct social circles in the city of Washington. Each circle has its distinct place and each enjoys its own somewhat isolated activities. And yet there are times when all the circles become concentric and within the one circumference the members of all circles mingle. Does this sound obscure? In truth it is a very simple matter. The seven social circles of Washington are those of the administration, of congress, of the diplomats, of the army and navy, of the judiciary, of the scientists and of the old residents. So it is that all through the so-called social season Washington witnesses all kinds of doings which are separate one from another and which are attended only by those who were born or have been inducted into the particular circumference. Then comes perhaps some greater event and all are bidden and all go.

Now why is it that Washington is as it is socially? In the first place it is what it is because in this town, except for the residential set neither birth nor money can count for anything. It is the office held or the attainments reached, as in the case of the scientists, which determines the position of the man and his family in Washington society. This is America and the office and not the man must be accepted and honored. In Washington a man may be poorer than the turkey of Job and may have been born in a garret, but if he has made good and the people have honored him by election to high office he freely can enter a certain White House which the country counts as better than any Newport or Southampton mansion.

It has been intimated that Washington society is systematized. So it is. It has to be. The presence of so many foreigners of high official and personal position has made precedence a prime matter in the capital city. Foreigners are great sticklers for what may be called the right of way. The ambassador of longest service must precede the ambassador of shorter service and his wife must precede the other ambassador's wife or there will be dire trouble. This precedence has forced system into Washington's way of doing things socially. In Chicago one man and one woman at a reception can walk ahead of another man and another woman without mental discomfort to themselves and without injury to the feelings of the trailing couple. In Washington things are different because American office holders, or more strictly speaking, their wives, have inherited the precedence draught from the cups of the foreigners. And so here the cabinet officer must walk ahead of the senator, the senator ahead of the representative, and the representative ahead of Thomas Jones who holds no office.

All this may seem snobbish to the last degree, but in a way the thing is most excellently democratic. The precedence given a man in Washington really is a compliment to the people who elected him to office or who elected the man who appointed him to office. Here is where the democracy of Washington society comes in despite its precedence and some seeming folds-rolls. Speaking of democracy in America, who is the first lady of the land? She has been a working newspaper woman and an American housewife in a small city.

The administration circle proper comprises the President and his wife and the cabinet officers and their wives and families. Then ten cabinet officers rank in the order in which the departments which they represent were formed. The list runs thus: state, treasury, war, justice, postoffice, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor.

The social activities of the cabinet part of the administration circle are confined almost entirely to small dinners given during the winter months. They begin with the secretary of state and his wife as hosts and continue at the rate of one each week until concluded at the home of the secretary of labor. Each affair is given in honor of the President and his wife and a few additional guests. More often than not these guests are selected from out of town.

These, with rare exceptions, are the only functions that the President attends outside of the

WHITE HOUSE STATE DINING ROOM AND FIRST LADY OF THE LAND
White House. His wife, on the contrary, goes everywhere. That is, she goes to her most intimate friends for any occasion and to others with whom she is not so closely associated for special events. In truth the social life of this nation is the wife of the President and not the President himself.

Although one hears much more about the large social affairs which take place at the White House, they are few in number compared with the smaller affairs. The wife of the President, knowing all the various circles, wants to do honor to each and in order to cultivate acquaintance in a familiar way gives a series of musicales, teas and small receptions, sometimes in the afternoon and again in the evening. Luncheon at the White House is usually an informal affair to which the President invites guests, frequently without much previous notice. The invited are more often than not out-of-town friends who have come to Washington for a few days and have business at the White House. It is only occasionally that the White House luncheon becomes what the society editor calls a function.

It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the entertaining which is done in a year at the White House through the small and informal and semi-formal affairs. The probabilities are that every day when the President and his wife are at home in Washington guests partake of the hospitality of the historic house. This sort of entertaining without doubt is the most effective. It enables both hosts and guests to become better acquainted. It becomes possible for one to say "The President and his wife know me" instead of "I know the President and his wife."

Great State Functions.
In saying a word for the small and intimate affairs there is no intention to minimize the importance of the great state functions which in their way amalgamate for the time being the various circles which form Washington society. One is able to determine to some extent what these huge assemblies accomplish from the fact that from two thousand to three thousand persons attend each of them. To be sure, there is more or less crowding when they are indoor affairs, but it is amazing how well they are handled by the President's army and navy aids.

It has been the custom to hold four great receptions each season. The first is in honor of the diplomatic corps. This is a social gathering of the third for congress and the last for the army and navy. They take place soon after the Christmas holidays and are given two weeks apart. Each administration chooses the day of the week on which they shall be given. Thursday for some reason seems to have been the favorite day.

May is the month for White House garden parties. These affairs are also the special province of the mistress of the mansion, for the invitations are sent out in her name. However, the President always is present and receives with his wife. It is perhaps needless to say that the parties are large ones, for there is no reason to leave out anyone who is eligible. The White House grounds are spacious and beautiful and no finer setting could be found.

There are as a rule four garden parties, one a week until the series ends. In case of rainy weather the party must be given in the White House, much to the disappointment of everybody. The affair then becomes more like one of the winter receptions. There is, however, a marked difference in the receiving line. Whereas only the President and his wife receive at the summer parties, the wives of the vice president and cabinet officers are in the line at their left at the winter receptions. Everyone living in the capital city wants to be invited to a White House garden party, but it is the old residential group who from time immemorial have considered the garden fetes at "the President's house" as their special festive privilege.

Entertaining the Diplomatic Corps.
An administration circle affair which has developed into one of the most important during the season is the luncheon to the diplomatic corps at which the secretary of state is host. At one time the secretary of state held the luncheon in his home, but the expansion of the foreign corps has made a private house impossible as a banquet hall and so the Pan-American Union building, of which Washington justly is proud, is used each New

Year's day for the entertainment following the holiday reception at the White House. The President also entertains the diplomats at a dinner, but only the ambassadors and ministers are invited. The state dining room of the executive mansion is not spacious enough to include the entire secretarial corps, and so state dinners given by the President and his wife are in honor of the speaker of the house of representatives and the vice president and their wives. Still another dinner includes the members of the supreme bench and their wives.

Politics and Society Mixed.
If there is one set of people in Washington which has an unbreakable entertaining habit it is the diplomatic corps. This is as it should be for diplomatic relations are maintained more or less through social relations. Anything or nothing is an excuse for something to be given by diplomats. It may be the coming of a new ambassador, minister, secretary or attaché. Then again it may be the departure of some one of their number. A prospective wedding within the diplomatic circle is sufficient reason for a score of social functions before the event takes place. There is also a circle within the diplomatic circle. The South and Central American countries are a group by themselves, which forms the Pan-American Union. One of the most beautiful ballrooms in the city is considered the most beautiful—has been erected for the uses, both official and social, of the Union.

Just as the members of the diplomatic corps bring something from all parts of the world, so the members of house and senate bring something from every state in the Union. In some ways the latter are the most important part of the life here and one is made aware of it in many of the social affairs given for them, especially by the members of the diplomatic corps. Politics and society are inextricably mixed up and yet there is method throughout. One of the first things for the wife of a new ambassador in the diplomatic circle is to find out who the members of congress are in the foreign relations committees and then to call on the wives of both house and senate members. That opens up a series of calls for the senators and representatives wives. One is sure to see a large amount of entertaining among the diplomats for members of congress and their wives.

Other Great Circles.
The army and navy generally are classed as one circle, whereas they really are two distinct entities. In Washington, however, they get together more than in other cities. The circle here is a large one, despite the fact that there are many departures. There are always others to fill vacancies. And so it is that the circle keeps going round with hops, balls, luncheons, dinners and bridge. The members of the stater branches of the government service know how to have a good time and to make things move in the capital. Most people outside of Washington may not realize what a considerable part of the population is made up of the scientists' circle. There are men working in every line of science in the government service. With their families they form a good-sized colony. The official domicile of the scientist is the Cosmos club, part of which was Dolly Madison's old home. There is no question about the importance and interest which this particular set adds to the social life of the national capital.

One word about the old residential set which loves to style itself the "cave dwellers." There are not so many of them for, as one frequently hears, everybody in Washington comes from somewhere else. The real cave dwellers were "born and raised" here. However, there are in the residential circle some outsiders who have spent most of their lives within the shadow of the capital.

English and French fluently, and has charming manners. Princess Ina is the daughter of Princess Malmshin, the daughter of Queen Marm. But little stress is laid on her royal lineage by Princess Ina. She prefers to live a quiet and inconspicuous life as a citizen of her own country.

The Kit Kat club of London, was founded in 1812 and has been in existence for nearly a century. It is a membership of most of the men of Great Britain who won eminence for distinguished service to the nation.

the revelry began afresh. The blind saw, the deaf heard, armless men took out musical instruments and played, while the cripples threw down their crutches and merrily fox-trotted in the ruddy glare of a camp fire. The police were met by a stubborn resistance, and blows were rained on them with crutches. Next morning they returned to the charge and the "king and queen of Egypt" were led to the police station.

paralyzed men—came to the house of the "king of Egypt," behind the town hall, and in true beggars' style spent their no mean "earnings" in revelry all night long. Neighbors complained to the police, who one night recently descended on the "court of miracles" with an ejection order.

But not at all disheartened, the beggars set up house again in the open air on a piece of waste ground and

the tri rthy girl is trusted.

THROW LIGHT ON POTATO CROWING

Information Regarding One of America's Largest and Most Distinctive Crops.

MANY QUESTIONS ARE ASKED

Bureau of Plant Industry Has Conducted Series of Experiments in Tuber Growth of Much Interest to Growers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
How do potatoes grow? Why do some vines produce many tubers and others only a few? Do big pieces produce better potatoes than small pieces? When does the tuber begin to form? When does moisture have the most effect on the production of potatoes? What is the relation of soil to potato production?

Experiments Conducted.

These are a few among many questions which have been asked about the growth and yield of America's largest and most distinctive crop, and which former observers have been able to answer only incompletely. The bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has conducted a series of experiments in potato growth, the results of which are published in department Bulletin 158, Development of Tubers in the Potato, which has just been issued. The information contained is of interest not only to the plant physiologist but also to the practical grower, as a knowledge of the relation of the soil and subsequent development of tubers of the potato may, to a certain extent, be put to practical use.

Tuber formation, it was found, begins in general at about the end of the period of flower bud development, although this is not in all cases an exact criterion. Experiments showed that the number, as well as the size, of potatoes in a hill increased for several weeks after the first potatoes were large enough to dig. A small increase in the weight of tubers was found to occur even after the vines had been killed by frost. The maximum rate of growth of the tubers was found to occur about the last of August or first of September, which was approximately 80 days after planting.

An interesting development of the experiments was that the number and weight of tubers per hill were found to be influenced by the size and the kind of seed planted. Whole potatoes used as seed yielded heavier than half potatoes, and these more than quarters, and the larger the seed the greater the yield per hill. A whole potato used as seed yielded more than a half or quarter potato of equal weight.

The experiments showed that apparently light soil is better for potatoes than heavy soil. The lowest production of tubers, with respect to



Small Colony House in Use on Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.

South, another method of making a cheap, tight wall used extensively in colony-house construction, is to use boards 10 to 12 inches in width placed vertically with the cracks covered with battens 2 to 3 inches wide.

Paint added greatly to the appearance and service of all buildings. One may buy ready-mixed paints, or get the pigments and oil and mix them. All surfaces should be clean and dry before they are painted. Use a priming coat of equal parts of paint and dissolved oil and then cover with one or more coats of paint, and brush it thoroughly into the surface. White-wash is cheapest of all paints, and may be used inside or out. It can be made by slaking about ten pounds of quicklime with two gallons of water, covering the wall with cloth or burlap, and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency.

WHEAT IMMUNE TO TAKE-ALL

Efforts to Combat Disease Lead to Discovery of Thirty-Nine Varieties Highly Resistant.

Efforts by the United States Department of Agriculture to combat the so-called take-all disease of wheat in Illinois and Indiana have resulted in finding 39 varieties that are either immune or highly resistant to the disease. They are Belongia, Crimmon, Currell, Dietz, Longberry, Early May, Fairweather, Fawn, Gipsy, Goldenrod, Gold Coin, Grandpré, Harvest King, Hungarian, James Fife, Kanred, Kharok, Leap, Malakoff, Mammoth Red, Michigan Amber, Mediterranean, Minnesota Reliable, Nigger, Pesterboud, Poole, Portage, Red Bird, Red Cross, Red Hawk, Red Rock, Red Wave, Reliable, Rody, Stoner (Marvelous), Trumbull, Turkey and Wheeling.

SHIP UNDER FEDERAL GRADE

Shipment of Potatoes Going From Washington to Middle West Must Meet Requirements.

Approximately 1,700 cars of potatoes have been contracted for in the State of Washington, to go from the Yakima valley to Middle Western markets. This stock must meet the requirements of United States grade No. 1. The Washington state department of agriculture is now co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in the development of its shipping point section service, will issue certificates on all cars at the point of origin.

IMPORTANCE OF ICE SUPPLY

Farmer Above All Others Should Provide Himself With Ample Supply During Winter.

It would seem that if there is any man who should have his own ice supply it is the farmer. He nearly always has access to a stream large enough to furnish plenty of ice; it comes on at a dull season, and he needs only a day or two to cut and haul enough to run him all summer long. The fact that there is so little ice put up can be due to only one thing: Farmers generally have not experienced its great benefits.

Sell Clean, Fresh Eggs.

Eggs are by far the more important end of our poultry products, and no other finished product of equal food value produced on the farm can be so easily put on the market in first class condition if a little care is exercised in handling it.

Fewer Moods and More Music.

Good music in the farm home will contribute much toward a wholesome contentment and a happy home life.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Discourage Poultry Lice.
Of course, nature is responsible for poultry lice, but she also supplies the material for the dust bath, which will discourage 'em.

Hen in Best Condition.
A hen is in her best condition only when she is seen industriously at work.

Economical Feeding Method.
Hogging off corn and soybeans is an economical method of feeding hogs in the fall.

Standard-Bred Fowls Best.
Set your mark at standard-bred poultry. Such poultry offers a greater combination of practical and utility quality, suitable to the needs of the farmer and poultry keeper.

SATISFACTORY COOP FOR POULTRY FLOCK

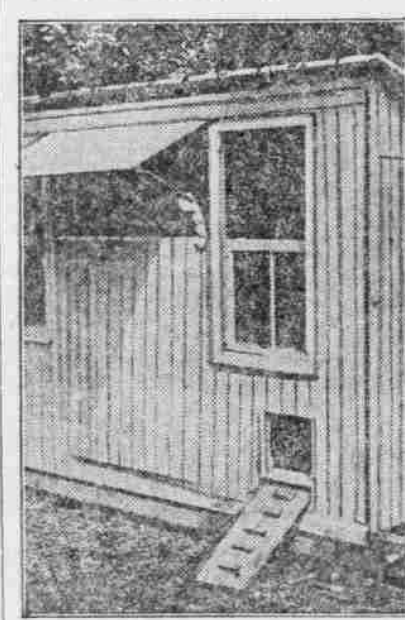
Walls of Most Houses in North Are Made of Sheathing.

Floors in Cold Climates Are Made Double to Secure Warmth and Tightness—Paint Adds to Appearance of Building.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wooden floors usually are made of matched flooring, and generally are doubled in cold climates to make them tight and warm, in which case the lower layer of boards should be laid diagonally to give strength. Floors of one thickness give good satisfaction in most sections of this country, and in growing houses. Three-quarter-inch mesh wire may be used under wooden or dirt floors to keep out rats.

The walls of most poultry houses in the North are built of sheathing and covered with specially prepared paper, siding, clapboards, or shingles. Sheathing paper generally is used on walls and roofs which are to be covered with shingles. A wall made of siding placed directly on the studding makes a satisfactory hen house in the



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Improved Uniform International Lesson

PAUL'S EXPERIENCES AT JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 21:18-23:34.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear him—Ps. 46:1, 2 (a).

REFERENCE MATERIAL—11 Tim. 2:16-18; 4:34, 35.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How Paul's Nephew Saved His Life by Fleeing to Jerusalem.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Boy Tells of a Plot Against Paul.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Paul and His Enemies.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul Attacked by a Jewish Mob.

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1. Paul's Arrest (21:18-40).

The immediate occasion of this was his effort to remove the prejudice which certain ones held against him. His reception by representatives of the church was most cordial. In order that all the brethren in Jerusalem might graciously receive him, it was proposed to him by the elders that he take a Jewish vow to prove that he was in no way opposed to the law. They recognized that such an act would in no way compromise or involve the Gentile brethren. As to how far this act concerned the Jews we are not told, but it only enraged the unbelieving Jews, causing them to resort to mob law. These madmen, on the basis of a supposition, seized him and dragged him from the temple and beat him mercilessly, intending to put him to death. Paul was rescued from the mob by the Roman guard, stationed nearby. Paul kept himself under control and politely asked permission of the captain to speak to the people. When he addressed him in Greek and quoted his Roman citizenship, the captain granted his request.

11. Paul's Defense (22:1-37).

1. His claim for a rightful hearing (vv. 1-3). (1) His birth (v. 3). He was a Jew born in Tarsus, a city of no mean reputation. (2) His education (v. 3). He was educated in school under the tutelage of Gamaliel, and instructed in the perfect manner of the fathers' (v. 3). His zeal (v. 3). He was as zealous toward God as those Jews who were trying to destroy him.

2. His attitude toward Jesus (vv. 4-5).

3. How his attitude was changed (vv. 6-10). His changed attitude was brought about by the intervention of God. While on his way to Damascus, with authority to arrest and bring the Christians to Jerusalem, he was punished, he was smitten to the ground by a light from heaven, and the voice of the Lord said, "Why persecutest thou me?" When Paul inquired as to what the Lord would have him do, he was told to go into Damascus, where he would be told what to do. Ananias was sent by the Lord to make known His will to him.

4. The Lord commissioned him to go to the Gentiles (vv. 17-21). It was not of his own will that he preached to the Gentiles, but by the Lord's direct commission.

111. Paul Before the Sanhedrin (23:1-10).

The Roman officer, in order to learn why Paul was arrested, commanded the chief council to assemble, and brought Paul before them.

1. Paul's earnest look at the council (vv. 1, 2). This was a solicitation of their honor to give him a fair hearing, and also a look of conscious integrity and unflinching courage. He protests that his behavior as a persecutor of the church and preacher of the Gospel has been in keeping with the highest principle of national integrity. At this the high priest ordered him to be smitten on the mouth.

2. Paul's stern rebuke of the head of the council (v. 3). "God shall smite thee, thou filthy sepulcher!" said without and foul within. This was a just sentence, no doubt directed by the Lord. Paul's words show that he had the highest respect for the office, but the man now occupying it was not worthy of it.

3. Paul's appeal to the Pharisees (vv. 6-10).

4. Paul's appeal to the Pharisees (vv. 6-10). Seeing that he could not get a fair hearing, and perceiving that the body before him was made up of Pharisees and Sadducees, he appealed to the Pharisees, hoping to get their attention, for his preaching had something in common with their beliefs. This resulted in a squabble.

IV. The Lord Stood by Paul (v. 11).

Paul was in great need of grace to sustain him. He may have begun to question the wisdom of his course in going to Jerusalem, but this assured him that his course was right, and that comfort was brought to him.

V. The Conspiracy to Kill Paul (vv. 12-22).

More than forty men banded together for the purpose of getting Paul out of the way. They placed themselves under guard to abstain from eating and drinking until they had murdered him. God defeated their plans without a miracle. This was done by Paul's nephew. Their fatal mistake was that they left God out of the question.

The Wisdom of God.

We speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom which God ordained before the world unto our glory, which none of the princes of the world knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory.—1 Corinthians 2:7, 8.

Fishers of Men.

And Jesus walking by the Sea of Galilee saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea; for they were fishers. And he said unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.—Matthew 4:19 and 19.

An Influence.

The doors of your souls are open on others and theirs on you. Simply to be in the world, wherever you are, is to exert an influence—an influence compared with which mere language and persuasion are feeble.—Horace Bushnell.

The Glory of the Lord.

God came from Tenny, and the Holy one from Mount Paran. Selah. His glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of his praise.—Habakkuk 3:3.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH

Red Blood, Vim, Vigor, Vitality Follow This Advice

South Bend, Ind.—"I know of no better blood purifier and tonic than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is safe and reliable to be given to even tiny children. I believe my daughter would not be alive to-day had it not been for the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which I gave to her (a few drops at a time) when she was so frail. It seemed as though she would live from one day to another. I have three children that have taken the 'Discovery' and they are all healthy and strong young people."—Mrs. Marquess, 1212 S. Carroll St.

As soon as you commence to take this "Discovery" you begin to feel its bracing, appetizing effect. Buy it of your druggist, in tablets or liquid.



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